

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER OF THE GENUS *THARPYNA* KOCH
FROM INDIA (FAMILY : THOMISIDAE)¹B. K. TIKADER² AND BIJAN BISWAS
(With six text-figures)

INTRODUCTION

The spiders of the family Thomisidae are moderately known from Indian fauna. Stoliczka (1969), Simon (1892), Dyal (1935) described some species of Thomisidae from India, however the classical work of Pocock (1900) on Indian spiders contains no reference to this family. Recently Tikader (1960, 1971) and Tikader & Biswas (1974) recorded many known and new species of the various genera of the family.

While examining the spider collection received from West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, we came across two new species of spiders of the genus *Tharpyna* Koch of the family Thomisidae, which are being described in this paper. The illustrations used in this paper are prepared by Shri P. W. Garde, Artist of this station.

All type specimens will in due course be deposited in the National Collection of Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Genus *Tharpyna* Koch

Tharpyna Koch, 1874. *Ar. Austr.*, : 548.

Tharpyna: Simon, 1892. *Hist. Nat. Araign.*, 1 : 1015.

Tharpyna: Workman, 1896. *Malaysian spider*, 1 : 4.

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Characters: Cephalothorax moderately high, convex, slightly wider in front, side nearly parallel. Eyes in two rows, both are recurved, median eyes nearer to each other than to adjacent laterals. Ocular quad longer than wide and wider behind. Crab-like appearance. Abdomen decorated and clothed with hairs.

Type-species: *Tharpyna diademata* Koch.

Distribution: Java; N. Hollandia, New Zealand, Burma, Sumatra and India.

***Tharpyna indica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-3)

General: Cephalothorax reddish brown, abdomen black with white patches. Total length 4.50 mm. Carapace 1.75 mm. long, 1.75 mm. wide; abdomen 2.30 mm. long, 2.70 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax: Nearly as long as wide, moderately high and convex, smooth and shiny, deep brown, slightly narrowing posteriorly, clothed with a few stout hairs; thoracic region slightly elevated. Eyes in two rows, both recurved. Anterior laterals larger and posterior medians smallest. Both medians nearer to each other than from the adjacent laterals. Ocular quad slightly longer than wide and wider behind. Sternum heart-shaped, pointed posteriorly, brown, clothed with fine hairs. Labium brown, longer than wide, distal end of maxillae pale and wide. Chelicerae weak reddish brown, clothed with hairs. Legs short and stout, reddish brown, coxae and the proximal end of the femora II, III & IV with pale colour.

Abdomen: Almost round slightly narrowing

posteriorly, jet black, covered with pubescence. Dorsally near the edge provided with conspicuous irregular shaped chalk white patches as in text-fig. 1. Anterior median provided with a large sigilla followed posteriorly by two pairs of sigilla. Posterior extremity also provided with small white patches and spots. Ventral side black. Two pale round spots present just posterior to the epigyne. Epigyne as in text-fig. 2. Internal genitalia as in text-fig. 3. Male unknown.

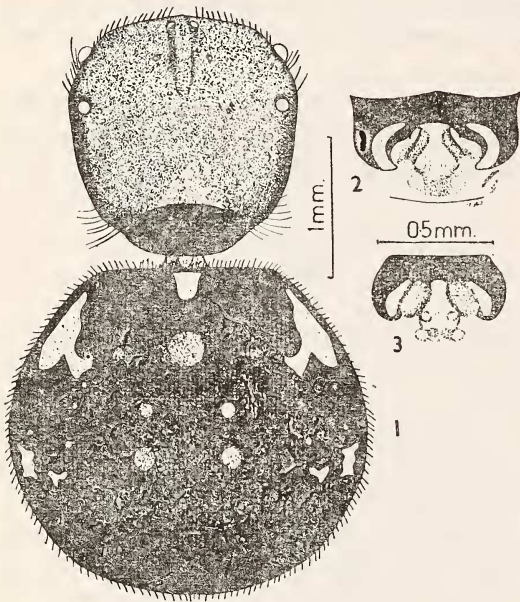
structural difference in Epigyne and Internal genitalia.

Tharpyna himachalensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 4-6)

General: Cephalothorax, legs reddish brown, abdomen deep-brown. Total length 5.75 mm. Carapace 2.25 mm long, 1.70 mm wide; abdomen 3.40 mm long, 2.90 mm wide.

Cephalothorax: Longer than wide, wider in front, moderately high and convex, smoothly shiny and deep reddish brown; slightly narrowing posteriorly, clothed with a few short hairs, thoracic region slightly elevated. Eyes in two rows, both recurved but posterior row more recurved than anterior row. Anterior and posterior laterals large and nearly same size, posterior medians smallest. Both medians nearer to each other than from adjacent laterals. Ocu-



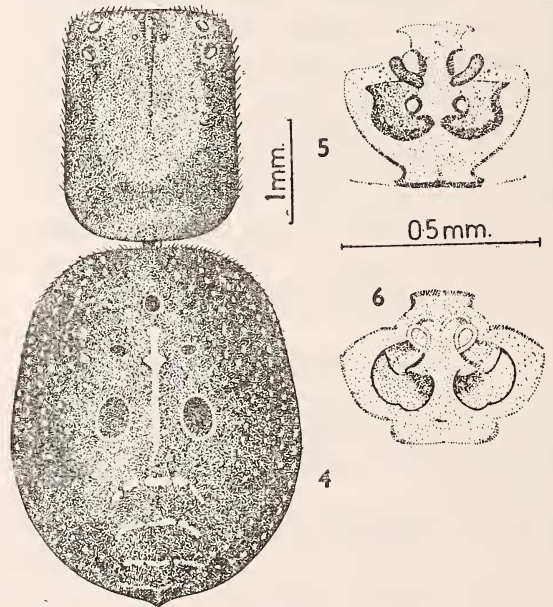
Tharpyna indica sp. nov.

1. Dorsal view of female, legs omitted; 2. Epigyne; 3. Internal genitalia.

Holotype female, *paratype* one female in spirit.

Type-locality: Choona Vhati near Sibpur Botanical Garden, Dist. Howrah, West Bengal, India. Coll. *Bijan Biswas*, 25.8.1977.

This species resemble *T. diademata* Koch but can be separated on the basis of: (i) difference in abdominal colour pattern and (ii)



Tharpyna himachalensis sp. nov.

4. Dorsal view of female, legs omitted; 5. Epigyne; 6. Internal genitalia.

lar quad slightly longer than wide and wider behind. Sternum nearly oval, slightly pointed posteriorly, brown, clothed with fine hairs. Labium and maxillae brown, longer than wide, distal end of maxillae pale and wide. Chelicerae weak, reddish-brown, clothed with hairs. Legs short and stout, reddish brown clothed with hairs and spine-like hairs.

Abdomen: Nearly elliptical, longer than wide, clothed with fine hairs and some spine-like hairs. Dorsal side decorated with pattern of dots as in text-fig. 4. Anterior median provided with a small sigilla, followed posteriorly by two pairs of sigilla, posterior pair larger than the other and all sigilla provided with deep red colour. Ventral side pale in colour.

Epigyne as in text-fig. 5. Internal genitalia as in text-fig. 6. Male unknown.

Holotype female in spirit.

Type-locality: Chogaon (Tapri) Dist., Kinour, Himachal Pradesh, India. Coll. Dr. Arun Kumar, 21.6.1975.

This species resembles *Tharpyna indica* but can be separated as follows: (i) Abdomen brown with pale dots all over the dorsum but in *T. indica* abdomen jet black and provided near the edges with conspicuous irregular shaped chalk-white patches. (ii) Lateral eyes large and equal but in *T. indica* anterior lateral eyes larger than the others. (iii) Epigyne and Internal genitalia structurally different.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *PELIOCOCCUS* BORCHSENIUS FROM INDIA (HOMOPTERA : PSEUDOCOCCIDAE)¹

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AND

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(With fifteen text-figures)

Genus *Peliococcus* Borchsenius

The genus *Peliococcus* was proposed by Borchsenius in 1948 with *Phenacoccus chersonensis* Kiritshenko as type species. The

genus is reported for the first time from India.

***Peliococcus indicus* sp. nov.** (figs. 1-15)

Female (fig. 1):

Mounted material broadly oval in outline, slightly more than one and a half times longer than wide (3.32 : 1.93 mm). Dorsal surface membranous with minute setae (fig. 13) and

¹ Accepted August 1978.

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